

MYSTERIOUS HARBOUR MURDER.**STONE ATTACHED TO A BODY.**

The Police have discovered what appears to be a most baffling murder.

On December 8th, the Police at Yau-mat-ti picked up from the harbour the decomposed body of a Chinese male, aged about 30 years. Upon examination, a large piece of rope was found tied round the neck, and to the end of it was attached a stone weighing 8½ pounds. There were also several stab-wounds on the body, which has been identified as that of a hawker who was reported missing from his home on November 30th.

Like the railway murder, the present case is wrapped in mystery. There are no clues as to the murder or murderers, and the relatives are unable to suggest any motive for the crime.

ALLEGED MURDERER DETAINED.

The latest information is to the effect that a man has been detained by the Water Police in connection with the murder. This man is stated to have been identified by deceased's wife as the person who called at the house on November 28th for her husband, who accompanied him. Her husband had a gold watch and chain and took with him \$100 for the purpose, she understood, of purchasing a cheap cargo of rice.

From this it would now appear that the motive was robbery, for neither the watch nor the money have been found.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.**ROBBER POSES AS PEDLAR.**

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with taking part in an armed robbery in a house in Po-ling Fong.

A Chinese woman said that she and her children were on the first floor after tea on the day of the occurrence when she heard a knock at the front door, and then someone called her daughter by her name. Witness's young nephew opened the door and a man, who described himself as a travelling trader, entered the house with a parcel. He told witness that he was entrusted with a letter from the country for her. Witness said that she did not know him and asked him to go and see her husband who was an accountant. The man pretended to go out and opened the door when several men rushed into the room, armed with revolvers and daggers. First defendant pointed a revolver at her and forced her into a cubicle, where he seized hold of her by the throat and demanded the key of the safe, which contained about \$3,000. Another man seized the servant girl by the throat and pressed her on to the ground. The girl had several bruises and was unable to swallow food up to the present day. Witness told the men that she would give up the keys on condition that they did not hurt anybody but they threatened to kill her if she made a noise. The men then took the key and were going to open the safe when a neighbour blew a police whistle. The men then became frightened and ran away, leaving the parcel which one of them had brought and which contained nothing but waste paper. She recognised both the defendants as belonging to the gang of robbers.

At this stage, the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

THE BOY AND THE RICE.

When charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of some rice, a Chinese youth stated that he purchased eight cents' worth from a woman who was selling the cereal in Kowloon.

The detective who arrested the boy said the rice was worth seventeen cents. Defendant was carrying it in his cap.

Defendant burst out crying in the dock, and said the detective saw him buy the rice and then arrested him.

Mr. Wood sympathised with the boy and discharged him.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY PARTNER.

A Chinese partner in a well-known Chinese firm, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with uttering forged receipts, embellying \$1,550, and committing larcenies to the extent of \$2,250.

Mr. O. E. H. Beavis prosecuted and Mr. A. J. Arculli defended.

The case was remanded.

SPORT.**HOCKEY.****HONGKONG STAFF AND DEPTS.**

The following will represent Hongkong H.C. Staff and Depts. at Happy Valley to-day, bully off 4.30 p.m.:—G. H. Hackett; M. L. Raiton and U. C. Hickling; W. W. Mackenzie, Rev. Martin and C. Hodgson; R. A. Brand, F. Schnepel, A. K. Mackenzie, A. E. Wood, B. D. Evans (capt.).

FOOTBALL.**HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**

A meeting of the Management Committee of the above league will be held at Victoria Barracks at 4.15 p.m. on Friday next.

A Council meeting will follow. Each Club is entitled to be represented by two delegates. The principal business will be the arrangement of a charity match in aid of the Fund for Devastated France; and a presentation to Mr. F. W. Wright who has carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary so ably for the last few years.

CRICKET.**R.G.A. v. WILTSHIRES.**

The 2nd Battalion, the Wiltshire Regiment, will make their second appearance in local cricket to-day, a match having been arranged with the R.G.A. to be played at the Happy Valley, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The Regiment's first appearance at cricket was at the Hongkong Club ground, when rain forced the abandonment of a match against the officers of the Garrison.

C.R.C. v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in their League match against I.R.C. on Saturday on the latter's ground at Causeway Bay:—Ng Sze Kwong (capt.), Yew Man Tsun, Geo. Lee, H. Ching, En Hew Fan, Shin Man Ping, Choa Man Ping, Li Ying Chiu, Yew Man Hon, J. Wong and Wong Kwok Kwong.

C.R.C. v. KOWLOON "A."

The following will represent the C.R.C. "A" against Kowloon "A" on Saturday on the former's ground—Wan Ju Shing, (capt.), Lo Man Pui, Yung Hin Law, Wong Po Keung, Wei Lee Son, Cheung Wing Kui, Ho Wing Kin, Chan Tin Sung, Tam Hah Tze, Chen Hin Loy and Lai Kew.

FORGED NOTES.**ATTEMPT TO CASH THEM AT THE MERCANTILE BANK.**

An interesting story was related at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with attempting to utter 27 forged ten-rupee notes.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Detective-Inspector Watt stated that defendant visited the Mercantile Bank and asked the cashier to change the notes into Hongkong currency. The cashier examined them, discovered they were forgeries, and telephoned to the Police.

Mr. Gardiner, while admitting possession, denied that his client was aware that the notes were forged. His client was a steward on the Kwong Sang, and had collected the notes in the course of his travels. He would bring witnesses to prove his innocence.

The case was remanded till to-day.

HOW A GOLD WATCH WAS STOLEN.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a gold wrist-watch from a shop in Yau-mat-ti.

Inspector Gerrard stated that defendant went to the shop and asked to see some gold watches. The shop-keeper produced some, and after examining them, defendant went away. Later on the man returned, snatched one of the watches, and ran out of the establishment. Police-whistles were blown and the man was arrested.

Defendant admitted the offence, stating that he had only arrived in the Colony a few days ago.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending December 8th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 49 weeks
This Year	\$12,632	\$11,787
Last Year	12,602	67,745
Increase	30	56,058

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

Two interesting finger-marks in the progress of civilization, especially as it affects women, are indicated in cablegrams from England appearing in Saturday's issue of the Daily Press. The first woman takes her seat in the House of Commons; the cable news says that the event caused a great stir.

"I remember not many years ago one of the great anti-Suffragist arguments was 'Women will be wanting to get into Parliament!' Lukewarm reformers would reply, 'Oh no, they will be satisfied to take a hand in the voting,' but others, wiser, said, 'Well, why not; they cannot get in without the support of men as well as women votes.'"

These used to be a feeling amongst men that 'women would introduce the sex element into Parliament and law courts and that good-looking women would, by an appeal to the senses, upset judgments and create havoc.

I could not help remembering these fears when I noticed that Reuter's cablegram included a description of the dress worn by the new member of the House of Commons on her first appearance in the assembly. Lady Astor had chosen an inconspicuous and servicable costume, doubtless with the idea of not being obtrusively feminine and yet the male mind could not dissociate a woman from her clothes.

This little incident goes a long way to prove that we shall have to travel far before we reach that stage when we shall be judged on our merits as individuals, rather than as females. The first step in that direction is the principle of equal pay for equal work, which will gradually eliminate inefficiency and make the employer demand the same class of work from his female assistants as from his male. There has always been a tendency to employ women because they were cheaper, and, therefore, to judge their work more leniently than that of the male employee, but money talks and pay-sheets, on the new basis, will have far-reaching results in finally deciding the question of sex efficiency and the most suitable channels for the use of their respective abilities. In Parliament and in affairs of town and domestic legislation, there will be a distinct advantage to women and children and the home, if women will regard their femininity as an asset, not for the purpose of blinding the male judgment and gaining their ends through the exercise of charm or attraction, but with the object of bringing the element of humanity and practical housewifery and womanly knowledge to bear upon matters which are distinctly of the woman's sphere.

Women have done so much public work in the last few years and been so closely associated with all the splendid schemes for improving the race and the conditions of growth in town planning, and many other lines that it is difficult to say whether the ideas originated with them or with men. Not that it matters much, for it is already recognized that in all such matters the woman's experience and point of view is needed to help to carry the schemes through to a successful conclusion. The other finger-mark I alluded to is the Annual Report of the Medical Department of the Board of Education, emphasizing the scope of its duties and responsibilities in several directions—notably the physical nurture of children from childhood until the age of adolescence.

The brief message conveys a great deal of any one who has watched the rapid growth of the movement towards the recognition of national responsibility. Societies and literature have educated masses of the public and the effects are already visible and tangible in all parts of the British Empire and in all the enlightened countries of the world. There is an ever-growing feeling against institutional training for poor children, and pensions for mothers and cottage homes begun largely in the schemes for reform. It is to be hoped that the Department of Education will be available for public circulation so that women out here may have an opportunity of reading it for themselves.

The report draws attention to "the necessity of widely extending to all schools, especially continuation schools, the teaching of mothercraft which was begun last year in many centres." This obviously alludes to girls' schools, for though boys should be taught health hygiene and a knowledge of the responsibility that attaches to their mode of life and their health as applied to the next generation, it is clear that the girl is the main factor in the home. Upon her training depends the health and well-being of her children.

I have visited schools where mothercraft and housewifery were part of the curriculum and have witnessed demonstrations at Child Welfare Conferences. The girls were taught everything about the general care of an infant from birth, not only in theory but in practice, and also some nursing, cooking and laundry. Many well-to-do girls, after leaving their fashionable boarding schools, take a year's course at institutions where these facilities are provided. The pity is that there are very few of these institutions working under Government—they are free and the waiting lists are always full. A course for an instructor is of three years' duration and women are hoping that as more instructors are released, more schools will be opened or private schools will employ specially trained teachers who will give the well-to-do girls the same advantages as their poorer sisters.

Medical examination of men during the war revealed an alarming proportion of unfit people and caused a rude awakening on the subject of wastage of humanity. Sometimes it seems that with the new campaign of scientific spoon-feeding of the race, we shall leave nothing to nature and the old accepted law of the survival of the fittest. On the other hand, we hope by these means to gradually crush unfitness and disease, just as we have already swept away countless scourges which were regarded as acts of God and have neutralized and overcome climatic conditions.

The week-end has been free from any great excitement. There were a few wild rumours of special guards placed at all the banks in anticipation of wholesale robbery under arms. It seemed that certain banks had been informed that were to be robbed—rather a priceless way of carrying on the profession of burglary to announce your intention beforehand. You can always tell when amusement is slack, for you immediately find the silly season rumours gaining credence and circulation.

During the cold spell at the beginning of the week a certain residence on the island was in the hands of painters and plasterers. One day the drawing-room, gay and bright in new chintzes, was invaded by clouds of smoke. Fearing a big conflagration and the gutting of her home, the owner searched for the source of the trouble and found that the celestial workmen had utilised her basement as a shelter from the rain and, to make things more comfortable, had lit a fire for themselves. Being possessed of a sense of humour, she sent a message to others of the clan who were working in the attics, saying, "Please—if you find it cold up there—come and warm yourself in front of my fire in the drawing-room and don't light a fire in the roof, I'd hate to lose it."

I hear that during the coming week we shall see some magnificent posters, depicting a very charming and pretty local lady, who has posed for a well-known resident artist. The posters will draw attention to the coming Cabaret on the 10th. Already batchelors and others of the male sex are offering large sums for the picture; all posters will be sold on the night of the dance which promises to be the event of the Xmas season.

Invitations are out for a number of private dances, and dinners parties are being made up to rope the men in and be assured of their attendance. That seems rather a nasty way to put it, but men are difficult to move after dinner. One cannot really blame them. A fire and a pipe, a comfortable chair and the beautiful and satisfying knowledge that you need not make conversation or upset your digestion by snaking up your lately acquired nourishment does make the prospect of a dance, one of its glamour. The women who entertain are true daughters of Eve and know how to get young Adam. Feed him! The Scribbler.

ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK TUDOR ENTERTAINED.**A PLEASING FUNCTION AT KOBE.**

At a dinner given on November 28th. at the Chitose, Yokohama, by the Mayor of Yokohama, in honour of Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor-Tudor, all recently Commander-in-Chief of the British China Squadron, and Lady Tudor, Captain Fisher, and Consul-General Chalmers, Mayor Kubota said:—

"I scarcely need to say that the friendship between Great Britain and Japan has been most intimate and cordial and has become stronger and more lasting by the world war, which we fought together against the common enemy of justice and humanity. We are all grateful and highly appreciate your gallant naval work in the Indian and Chinese seas during the war as Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic Fleet, which allowed our merchants to transport safely their cargoes, not only to the Asiatic countries, but to Europe as well. We earnestly hope that your present visit to Japan, although a short one, will be one of interest and pleasure to yourself and Lady Tudor and will remain amongst your happiest memories of Japan. Besides the distinguished guests, a large number of Yokohama business men were present at the function.

Admiral Tudor responded to the Mayor's address, thanking the City of Yokohama for the reception accorded the British guests. Besides the distinguished guests, a large number of Yokohama business men were present at the function.

CLOTHES THIEF ARRESTED.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the Magistracy, yesterday, to stealing by means of a bamboo pole a quantity of clothing put out to dry.

When arrested the man offered the constable a bribe of \$1 to be allowed his freedom.

Mr. Hutchinson sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

TOY BAZAAR

NOW OPEN

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

TOYS AND GAMES

IN THE COLONY

"MECCANO" AND "PRIMUS"

ENGINEERING SETS

SCOOTERS - SOLDIERS.

DOLLS

ALL SIZES & PRICES \$1.00 to \$25.00

DOLLS PRAMS - FUR ANIMALS.

- MOTORS CARS -

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

- USEFUL GIFTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS -

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.**

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 124.

"VIROTYPE" TYPEWRITERS.

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to type on the VIROTYPE MINUTIST MACHINE which is no larger than the hand, weighs 1½ lbs. and stands 1½ ft. in height. A marvel of ingenuity and mechanism.

Owing to the high rate of Exchange we have now reduced our prices to \$12 A 300.

Distributed by UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

IN STRICT TEMPO.

A2707	Jada	Fox Trot	Jazz Band
A5803	Rainy Day Blues	"	"
A5803	Peter Rabbit Hop	"	Prince's Band
A5803	They Didn't Believe Me	"	"
A5969	Pozzo	"	"
A5951	The Wigglin' Dance	"	"
A5951	My Hawaiian Sunshine	"	"
A5951	I've Got the Army Blues	One Step	"
A5944	Every Little While	Fox Trot	"
A5944	It's not your Nationality Its	"	"

Anderson Music CO. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GRAND XMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN

BRITISH-MADE TOYS & GAMES

in great variety

Dolls, Soldiers, Tricycles, Motor Cars, Foot-

balls, Fur Animals, Yachts, Pingpong Sets,

Dolls' Trousseaux, Dolls' Carriages, A.B.C. &

Picture Blocks.

All sorts of Games to select from

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET, FURNISHED.

N. O. 53, THE PEAK, for 9 months from February 1st. 5 ROOMS. Rent \$175. including taxes.
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
1641

TO LET.
SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.

A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yau-mat.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
1417

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
1388

TO LET.

FURNISHED, No. 57, THE PEAK (No. 1, Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, hot and cold water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and usual Offices, also Large Garden.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
61

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT COUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK. 8-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
1265

MINING.

FOR SALE or Supply under contract—
BISMUTH & WOLFRAM ORE.
Price very moderate.
For particulars apply to—
PO SING CHONG CO.,
184, Des Voeux Road West.
1814

WANTED.

By English Mercantile Firm a competent STENOGRAPHER. Apply stating qualifications to—
Box No. 1811.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1811

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 81.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application.
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1919, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CHOWN LAND at Conquist Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area (Acres)	Area (Sqr. Yds.)	Area (Sqr. Ft.)	Area (Sqr. Mts.)	Area (Sqr. Lks.)	Area (Sqr. Fms.)	Area (Sqr. Ins.)	Area (Sqr. Cms.)	Area (Sqr. Mms.)	Area (Sqr. Yds.)	Area (Sqr. Ft.)	Area (Sqr. Mts.)	Area (Sqr. Lks.)	Area (Sqr. Fms.)	Area (Sqr. Ins.)	Area (Sqr. Cms.)	Area (Sqr. Mms.)
1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

A. G. DA ROCHA,
IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3333

HAVING been FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, December 15th, 1919, at 11 a.m.

at the ALING'S Shipyard, Praya East.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH.

Length ... 40 feet

Breadth ... 8 feet

Depth ... 4 feet 6 in.

Terms: 5% Deposit to be paid immediately on fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, December 10th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE.

THE HONGKONG POLICE VICTORY BALL will be held at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.
Wm. HENDERSON, SGT. Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Police Station,
Hongkong. 1678

ST. GEORGE'S BALL 1920.

PRACTICE DANCES for the above Ball will take place at the CITY HALL on the 23rd and 30th December from 8 to 10 p.m.
Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. 1637

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have this day been REMOVED to No. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, (Chater Road), Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. 1633

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to Second Floor, No. 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SOUTH CHINA PRODUCE CO.
Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. 1633

MRS. L. M. HUDSON,
SKIN AND HAIR SPECIALIST.

SUPERFLUOUS hair painlessly and permanently removed.
Best development and bust reduction. Chiropody a specialty. Late of Richard College, Melbourne Australia.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.,
Chater Road.
1483

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 6 NS 5338 dated Hongkong, November 8th, 1919, for five shares numbered 2584 to 2588 and 56231 to 56235 inclusive all registered in the name of HO SHIU PO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 26th day of DECEMBER, 1919, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 6 NS 5338, will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 26th, 1919. 1676

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th DECEMBER, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, December 8th, 1919. 1630

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Paving, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due Notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.
Dated this 6th day of November, 1919.
FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. 1683

ISSUE OF FRENCH 5% PREMIUM BONDS

TO HELP IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR DEVASTATED REGIONS

GUARANTEED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

FOUR THOUSAND MILLION FRANCS divided into Eight Millions 500 francs 5% Premium Bonds

FREE OF ALL TAXES redeemable in 75 years at fr. 870 and also by yearly Premium Drawings amounting to fr. 10,000,000, with a quarterly first prize of:

ONE MILLION FRANCS

Prizes of fr. 100,000.

Applications will be received by the

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (THE FRENCH BANK)

up to December 11th, 1919.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
December 10th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 1, Canton Villas, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., therein contained.

As follows:—
Teakwood Hallstand, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Blackwood Furniture, Carpets about 18 x 15 and 12 x 9 respectively, Curtains, etc., Mirror back Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Ice Chest (White Tile) New, Large Dinner Service, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., Axminster Stair Carpet and heavy Brass Rods, Teakwood Twin Beds (Powell make) large and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, etc., White Enamelled Baths, and Lavatory Basins, Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Upright Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, good tone, in excellent condition, Oliver Typewriter, Electric Fittings and Ceiling Fans, Singer's Sewing Machine, Pot Plants, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view Tuesday, 9th inst. from 2 p.m.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, December 11th and 12th, 1919, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at KWOLOON NAVAL DEPOT, respectively, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m., with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.
Old and Surplus
NAVY & T.O. RES., &c.

Life Boats (wood and steel) Dingies, Whalers, Cabotages, Rice Boilers, Hot Water Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Wash-stands, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, &c., Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Propellers, Vertical Steam Pumps, Life Rafts, Electric Fans, Telephones, Anchors, Enamelled Iron Bath Lattices, Porcelain Water Closets, Bobby Hatches, Wood Ladders, Steel Wire Ropes and Hawseas, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas Houses, Coir, Hawseas, Corrigas, Paperstuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale: As detailed on Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, December 4th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On SATURDAY,

December 13th, 1919, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES suitable for Xmas presents comprising—
Brass Flower Pots and stands, Brass Jardinières and Vases, Prismatix Glasses and Binoculars, Leather Blow Valves and Suit Cases, Wards, Trunk, Embroidered Bedspreads and Table Covers.

Also
SPORTING GOODS AND XMAS TOYS, comprising—Bov's Baseball Bats and Ball, Footballs, Cricket sets, Croquet Sets, Lawn Tennis Poles and nets.

A varied assortment of Xmas Toys.
On view on eve of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On SATURDAY,

December 13th, 1919, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several cases Martin's Whisky and a number of cases Port Wine; to be sold in small lots to suit buyers.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
A 16-BORE HAMMER GUN in good condition, in soft leather case.
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HONGKONG.

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CRAWFORD,--At Southport, England, on

December 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. CRAWFORD, a son.

1840

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 10TH, 1919.

GERMANY'S MANOEUVRES.

GERMANY is manoeuvring to gain time before signing the protocol of ratification of the Peace Treaty in the hope that a situation will develop which she can exploit. M. CLEMENCEAU, however, has exposed her clumsy diplomacy by pointing out that her attitude towards her obligations has become worse since the American Senate's discussion of the Peace Treaty. She has taken advantage of the preoccupation of the Supreme Council with the Fiume and Rumanian questions to evade the fulfilment of the terms she accepted at the conclusion of the Armistice. She has delayed the reduction of her army to the number specified in the Peace Treaty, and is now quibbling over the repatriation of those responsible for the Scapa Flow incident and over the right of the Allies to send armed forces into Germany in the event of a serious infringement of the provisions of the Peace Treaty. Germany has further assumed the rôle of a martyr over the refusal of the Allies to repatriate the prisoners-of-war who are in their hands, although she knows full well that it is her failure to fulfil her engagements that is responsible for this refusal. She has been curtly told that her delegates must sign the protocol of ratification in time to make the Peace Treaty operative on New Year's Day. The withdrawal of Herr Spisner, the chief German delegate, from Paris has not been followed, as was expected, by the withdrawal of the American delegates, owing to the Senate's action, which Germany thought would improve her prospects in bargaining for concessions. The American delegation have postponed

their departure, thus showing that the United States still insists on Germany's ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. This has been another reverse for German diplomacy. Hence the readiness expressed by Baron von LERSNER, the new chief German delegate, to sign the protocol and his apologetic attitude towards the suggestion, emanating from Berlin, that the question of responsibility for the Scapa Flow incident should be referred to The Hague. True to German methods, Baron LERSNER, at the same time, asks for the elimination of the clause in the protocol which gives the Allies the right to enforce the terms of the Treaty by armed intervention, if necessary. These temporising tactics show that the old spirit is still very much alive in Germany, and nothing short of stern measures is likely to be effective. How little reliance can be placed upon Germany's protestations of a change of heart may be seen from the manner in which she has tried to evade the obligation to reduce her armed forces. By the Peace Treaty, she was required to reduce the maximum strength of effectives to 100,000, of whom not more than 4,000 were to be officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were to be recruited for twelve years' service and the officers for twenty-five—both on a voluntary basis. Later, the Powers consented to a more gradual reduction than they demanded at first. They were willing that the maximum should be brought down to 200,000 within three months, and that at the end of every subsequent period of three months, their military experts should fix the strength of the German army at such a figure as to reduce it by March 31st, 1920, at the latest, to 100,000. The Germans now have, according to Marshal Foch's estimate, at least 400,000 effectives, and this number, it is said, does not take into account the regiments of Volunteers, the Home Guard, the Rural Militia and armed Police, or the auxiliary forces, amounting together to 700,000 men. Altogether Germany is believed to have nearly 1,200,000 trained men available. The forces have been split up into a National Army of 100,000 as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles; a Public Defence Corps, estimated at 100,000; and a Citizens' Defence Corps, well-armed and officered and possessing stocks of arms and munitions distributed throughout the country. This division has been made for the sole purpose of deceiving the Allies. The National Army only is meant for their inspection, but it is the Citizens' Defence Corps which constitutes the real military strength of the nation. Then there are the "irresponsible" soldiers—allowed to be "irresponsible" by the authorities—who, as General von der Goltz recently said, were now wanderers. Their number is legion. As if this alone were not a serious enough breach of faith, Germany is trying to screen the Scapa Flow incident behind a barrage of falsehoods, and refuses to hand over the treacherous scoundrels of the Fleet to justice. She pleads justification for the sinking of the ships firstly, because the ships were interned in British, and not in neutral, ports; secondly, because Admiral von REUTER was cut off from Germany and was bound to assume that the Armistice had ended on June 21st; and, thirdly, because the German Admiral acted only in accordance with seamen's usage. Unfortunately for Germany, a "most secret" communication, dated May 9th, addressed by Admiral von TROTHA, Chief of the German Admiralty, to von REUTER has been discovered on the salvaged flagship, *Emden*, and this leaves no doubt that "surrender to the enemy was out of the question." Moreover, von REUTER's detailed instructions for sinking the Fleet, were issued four days before the Armistice came to an end, shortly after he had received the last orders from the German Admiralty. All these preparations prove, even more convincingly than General von LUDENDORF's assurance, that the Prussian spirit is not dead.

Bishop Lander, will conduct the monthly meeting of the Mothers' Union at the Helena May Institute on the 18th inst.

Five cases (one death) of diphtheria and one case of scarlet fever were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday.

The two men charged with the murder of a woman in Chennig Chan Island, have been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions to be held this month.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Northcote and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robertson were amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday on the s.s. *Fushimi Maru*.

In the case in which Mrs. Morgan, an old lady, charged V. Noronha with assault, the Magistrate, yesterday, bound over the defendant in a personal bond of \$50.

Owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., who is away on a tour of inspection, the demand of the Police recruits for more pay has not been discussed by the authorities.

Inspector Eamer, accompanied by a party of detectives, raided two fishing junks at Shamsuipo on Monday afternoon and seized 1,083 pounds of gun cotton. Two men, who were on the boat, were arrested.

Mrs. Louisa Scott Harman, one of the oldest American residents in Japan, died on November 28th at Yokohama at the age of 88. She came out to Yokohama first in 1874 with her husband, a business man. In 1879 she left Yokohama for Hongkong where she remained for 11 years, returning to Yokohama in 1890 and remaining there ever since. She was the widow of Dudley Harman, a resident of Schenectady, who died in Yokohama in 1881.

Captain Basil Taylour, the Secretary of the Devastated France Fund, wishes us to state that Miss Van der Flier, who is making a tour of the world on behalf of the Belgian refugees, has generously given half the proceeds of her recent lecture at the Theatre Royal to the Devastated France Fund. This gift will be used solely to augment the amounts already received towards helping to rebuild some of the ruined houses in the French villages.

HONGKONG AND YELLOW FEVER.

GUARDING AGAINST A POSSIBLE DANGER.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday, Dr. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health, moved that yellow fever be made a notifiable disease. He stated that he asked for this measure because he wished to make the schedule of diseases complete. Although yellow fever did not occur in the Colony there might be a possibility of it, and it was advisable that it should be notified early. Yellow fever usually carried with it a high mortality, and it was extremely important to obtain early information of the cause of the outbreak or of the introduction of cases into the Colony. It was only a preventative measure and therefore should not create any alarm. Although he did not anticipate an outbreak, it was well to bear in mind that the mosquito which carried the disease from infected persons to others was in the Colony.

Dr. Koch strongly supported the remarks made by Dr. Pearce. There should be no fear whatever about an outbreak occurring here, but there was a possibility considering the communication that existed between Central America and Hongkong in regard to trade, passengers, etc. The Panama Canal zone was a hot-bed of yellow fever at one time, and the work of constructing the canal was stopped till the sanitary authorities in America intervened and cleansed the area. Although the disease had been subdued to a very large extent, there was the possibility of a stray case or two coming to the Colony from that region, and it was important that the occurrence of a disease of such virulence should be communicated to the medical authorities immediately, in order that steps might be taken to check it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

IRISH M.P. SENT TO PRISON.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland announces that Patrick O'Keefe, M.P. for North Cork, who was tried by District Court-Martial in Dublin on September 25th, last under the Dublin Regulations in respect of a seditious speech delivered at Charleville, County Cork, on May 11th, has been sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for one year and six months. Evidence was given at the trial showing that the accused man declared that he was out for an Irish Republic and would not take anything less. He urged all unmarried men between sixteen and thirty years of age to join the Irish Volunteers, practice drill, and obtain arms and ammunition. In the same speech he advocated a social boycott of the British and French.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE.

LONDON, December 4th.
The Attorney-General, speaking at Pontypool, declared that no discussion or wavering existed as regards the proposed trial of the ex-Kaiser. The law officers continued very careful and extensive preparations. Over 30,000 written statements regarding the prosecution of war criminals were being examined.

GENERAL VILLA CAPTURED.

BY A FORCE OF HIS OWN MEN.

NEW YORK, December 4th.
The Associated Press has received a telegram from Juarez that General Villa has been captured by a force of his own men, who are holding him for reward.

GERMANY.

PROJECTED TAXES.

BERLIN, December 4th.
In the Assembly, Herr Erzberger explained the financial programme under which it is projected to levy income tax on a sliding scale of from 10 to 60 per cent., a tax on capital revenues of 10 per cent., and a general levy yielding £13,000,000 marks.

EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

FALL TO FRESH LEVELS.

NEW YORK, December 4th.
There was another violent break in exchange, sterling and francs falling to fresh low levels. Lira also declined. Business in sterling has been enormous. Numerous transactions have been made each of £100,000.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

ANOTHER COMPETITOR LEAVES HOUSLOW.

LONDON, December 4th.
A Martinsyde machine piloted by Capt. Howell left Houslow for Australia at ten this morning, for the prize of £10,000 offered by the Commonwealth Government.

RUMANIA.

BEING GIVEN SIX DAYS' GRACE.

PARIS, December 4th.
The Supreme Council has granted Rumania six days' prolongation to reply to the Allied Note.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPPOSITION TO RATIFICATION OF TREATIES.

PARIS, December 4th.
A Havas message says:—
In the Bucharest Parliament, the new Premier proclaimed Rumania's solidarity. Nevertheless, there is great opposition to the ratification of the Treaties.

MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

MAY BE REDUCED TO TWO YEARS.

PARIS, December 4th.
A Havas message says:—
A Bill will be submitted to the new French Chamber of Deputies soon after it assembles with the object of reducing the period of military service from three years to two.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.

THE GERMAN GAME OF PROCASTINATION.

PARIS, December 4th.

A Havas message says:—
France, Great Britain, and Italy are working, through their Ambassadors in Washington, to prevent the adjournment of the Supreme Council in Paris until after the exchange of ratification, M. Clemenceau having made it plain that the signing of the protocol by Germany must precede ratification.

For the purpose of impeding the German game of procrastination, based on the failure of the United States senate to ratify the Treaty, America's delegates have decided to sit in the Supreme Council longer. One of the American delegates, probably Mr. Henry White, will remain in Paris after the departure of the other.

GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS.

A QUEER PROPOSITION FROM BERLIN.

PARIS, December 4th.

A Havas message says:—
The sale of the German State Railways to the United States is proposed in the German Finance Minister's organ. Most of the German papers strongly object to this as an unheard-of humiliation.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

PARIS, December 4th.

A Havas message says:—
The election of the President of the Republic which takes place on February 2nd, 1920, is already the subject of much comment.

President Poincaré has denied that he intends to stand again for the Presidency. M. Clemenceau's intentions are unknown.

SENSATIONAL DIAMOND THEFT.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE IN TRANSIT.

OWNER INTERVIEWED IN HONGKONG.

Mr. J. J. Kino, of the firm of Messrs.

Kino Bros, diamond merchants of London, who is on a visit to Hongkong on business, was able, yesterday, to give a *Daily Press* reporter a few particulars of the sensational theft of diamonds in transit from London to Bombay on the steamer *Merker*.

Being the biggest diamond theft that has ever taken place, some extraordinary stories have been in circulation in different parts of the world, not the least amusing among these being in the *London Daily Mail*.

The diamonds, which were first stated to be worth £263,000, were insured with the London Post Office as well as with Lloyd's underwriters for £20,000, so that Kino's have suffered no actual monetary loss. Mr. J. J. Kino was in Colombo awaiting the arrival of the diamonds which left London on the *Merker* on August 7th, for Bombay. When the steamer reached Bombay it was found that the basket containing the four packages of diamonds were missing.

The prices of the diamonds, which were valued at £263,000, were being handled by the Post Office, and the fact that the Post Office had to pay Kino Bros a very large sum of money. The London firm packed the diamonds in four boxes and insured them at the London Post Office. According to regulations relating to insurance the firm had to affix a label describing the contents of the parcel and its value. It may well be imagined that four parcels, each bearing the legend "Diamonds, Value £263,000," did not pass unnoticed by the different persons through whose hands they passed at the London Post Office.

Further, when these parcels were put with many others into a large basket—all the world is familiar with these mail baskets—a label was put inside the basket giving detailed information as to its contents, their value, the addresses, etc. It is to be wondered that, under the circumstances, such a large parcel of diamonds proved too great a temptation to someone who saw his opportunity of making a fortune easily.

Exactly when the four packages vanished no one knows. They may have been taken from the basket while it was being conveyed from the Mount Pleasant parcel office to the Royal Albert docks. If that was the case, the parcels must have been watched while in the Post Office, and some one must have been well aware in which of the 25 mail baskets the parcels had been put. The greater probability is that the theft was committed on the voyage.

In normal times mail bags are placed in a special locked compartment in the lower decks. But this space on the *Merker*, as in most vessels, was during the war transformed into quarters for troops, and the mails have had to be lowered down a hatch and placed on top of the other cargo. This, of course, would be a most accessible position, especially if, as is surmised, some members of a thieves' gang travelled on the steamer to steal the diamonds.

It is strange that the Postal authorities in London did not take extra precautions in respect of parcels insured for such a huge sum as the diamonds were. When the mails were being unloaded at Bombay, preparatory to transhipment for Colombo, an Indian postal clerk noticed that one basket had been tampered with.

Examination proved that nothing but the four parcels addressed to Mr. J. J. Kino, care of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Colombo, were missing. A member of the firm of Kino Bros. went up from Colombo to Bombay as soon as telegraphic news was received of the loss, but was unable to glean any information except that the parcels had mysteriously vanished.

Mr. Kino was unable to tell our reporter whether the London Police were working on a definite clue as the consignment having been insured, the matter was now entirely in the hands of the Post Office and the Scotland Yard detectives.

There have been other recent robberies from mail bags in ships. It was reported that diamonds worth £125,000 had been stolen in the Holt liner *Arcturion* between Capetown and Liverpool. In that case the mail bags were torn open. Earlier in the year a packet of diamonds valued at £10,000, consigned by registered post from London to Holland, disappeared.

CANTON NEWS.

December 7th.

PEACE OR WAR?

In regard to the question of peace between the North and South, it is stated that after the return to Peking of Hsu Shu-chang or the "Little Hsu," as he is called, the situation has undergone a complete change. The President's and the Premier's peace proposals are being purposely obstructed by Hsu, who has decided to employ force in the settlement of the South-west provinces. Hsu has recalled Wong Yip-tong, the chief of the Northern peace envoys in Shanghai, to return to Peking, and he has ordered warlike preparations. The first place that Hsu intends to attack is Hunan, and then Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Commander Ng Pui-fu, in Hunan, and General Luk in Kwangsi had to be prepared to meet an attack when they heard the sensational news. It is added that the representatives who were sent by the Southern leaders to Peking, are to return and hostilities will begin shortly. Another message states that General Luk's terms for a separate peace have been rejected by the Peking Government.

Members of the Provincial Assembly have passed resolutions asking for improvements in the electricity supply and the telephones in the city. In regard to the Electric Light Company, they have asked for the cancellation of the monopoly given to the Company, so that more electric light companies may be established. They are of opinion that one company is unable to produce sufficient electric currents for consumers in such a large city. As regards the telephones, the complaint is that there is always a great deal of delay in getting the number required.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND TELEPHONES.

THE SAN PIU AND PO PIU LOTTERIES.

The terms for reorganising the San Piu and Po Piu lotteries have expired and these lotteries will now cease operations. The Cantonese in Peking have asked the authorities to stop both the lotteries.

THE STUDENTS' AGITATION.

Owing to the dismissal of a student of

the Higher Normal School, who was alleged to be the ringleader of the strike, fresh dispute has broken out between the students and the headmaster. The students are asking for an explanation of their colleague's dismissal as they claim joint responsibility for the strike.

THE FOCHOW FRACAS.

In consequence of the troubles in

Fochow, the naval leaders of the 1st Squadron, who are mostly Fukienese, held a conference to discuss the sending of gunboats to Fochow to watch the movements of the Japanese warships. They decided to go themselves to Fochow, but the decision was withdrawn when they received reports of the withdrawal of the Japanese marines. Reports are current that about 25,000 students of about 60 schools in Shanghai have gone on strike and are asking the Peking Government to deal severely with the Japanese. The students are calling on every shop and requesting the merchants to destroy the "low grade" goods.

Students in other provinces have followed the example of the Shanghai students and are asking for the settlement of the Fochow incident. It is stated that it was only when the British, French and American warships arrived at Ma Kong (Fochow) that the Japanese marines returned to their ships. The President has decided to appoint Wong Tai-shi, and Lam Chang-man, as the delegates to deal with the Fochow incident.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

General Luk and Shum have jointly

demand the Military Government to pay half a million dollars from the Customs surplus to the Canton Arsenal for the manufacture of arms and for munitions.

THE STUDENTS' AGITATION.

Students have again begun their

agitation against the importation of foreign goods. On the 6th inst. more than a hundred students forced their way into the Customs Examination Sheds and posted themselves at the doors of the wharves. They were challenged by a large body of armed police, but as they were orderly the police did not intervene.

THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The Civil Authorities have now fixed

the date for the hearing of the case brought against the Sincere Company by the students.

December 8th.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA AND JAPAN.

GENERAL SATO'S VIEWS.

Lieut. General Sato, who has been on

a tour of inspection in China, arrived at Moji on November 17th, by the *Kumano Maru*. Interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi*, the General says that what struck him most during the recent journey in China was the cheapness of various articles of food. It makes a very singular contrast to the exorbitant prices of commodities prevailing in Japan, and he could not but be greatly offended with the indifferent attitude assumed by the Japanese Government towards the question of regulating prices.

Referring to the anti-Japanese sentiment in China, the General states that the anti-Japanese movements which suddenly arose after the opening of the Peace Conference at Paris, spread throughout the country like wildfire, but when the Chinese realised that by boycotting Japanese goods they were only driven to buying goods which were really of Japanese make, but with foreign labels, at higher prices, they gradually became convinced of the necessity of interdependence between Japan and China. All the Chinese in various walks of life, whom he saw in many places in China during his journey, agreed in the view of promoting the relations between the two countries, a fact which indicates that the anti-Japanese feeling still prevailing in China will finally subside. At the same time, it is necessary for the Japanese to amend their course of conduct towards the Chinese. It is undeniable that the anti-Japanese feeling in China is to some extent attributable to the fact that nationalistic feelings against Japan and the Japanese are instigated by the Japanese. The Japanese cannot escape the blame for having led the Chinese mind to a state which lent itself easily to foreign instigation and incitement. In order to cement the relations between the Japanese and Chinese in the future, therefore, it is important that the Japanese should show more sincerity towards the Chinese in their intercourse. It is sincerely to be deplored that in the relations with the Chinese, the shortcomings common to the Japanese, namely, forgetting permanent interests for the sake of immediate gains, has been very palpable in the past. Another reason for regret to the General is that Japanese business men failed to make any arrangements to join the A.B.C. Club, which has recently been organised among the Chinese, British and American merchants at Shanghai. It is scarcely necessary to point out that Japan stands in much closer relations with China than Britain and America do. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the Japanese merchants have allowed themselves to be forestalled by Britishers and Americans in the matter.

Lastly, the General states that the policy of the Hara Cabinet towards China is anything but popular with the Chinese Government and people. In their disgust with the indefinite attitude of the Japanese Government, there has arisen a tendency among the Chinese to rely upon Britain and America rather than upon Japan. The policy of permanent interference in the affairs of China, but the formulation of some definite policy towards that country is most advisable as tending to promote China's reliance upon Japan.

THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The members of the Canton Parliament

have again taken up the proposal of electing a President of the Military Government.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is reported that another group of

the members of the Provincial Assembly propose to elect Wu Mon-man, a leader of the Kuomintang, as Civil Governor. Wu was the beginning of the Republic, an era and was elected as Civil Governor by the members of the Provincial Assembly two years ago, but declined to accept office. Another message states that General Luk Wing-tung has already decided to appoint Lam Chuk-kwan as Civil Governor.

THE STUDENTS' AGITATION.

The students besides sending out bands

to preach the boycott of the "low grade" goods are again employing platoons of 10 students each to inspect goods imported into the city. They also propose to march through the city to-day.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The members of the Provincial Assembly

have passed a resolution asking for a special session of the Assembly for a term of 20 days as they desire to discuss questions which they were unable to decide in the last session.

A PROJECTED RAILWAY.

It is stated that a leading merchant in

Hongkong whose native village is in the Heungshan district has sent an application to the authorities asking for a licence for the construction of a railway from Shakti to Chingshan, in the Heungshan district. The projected line will pass through many of the towns in the district. The application is being considered by the authorities.

THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

In regard to the suggestion of electing

a President of the Military Government, the M.P.s propose to elect Li Yuen-hung, the ex-President, as the President, and General Luk Wing-tung as the vice-President. Li will really act as President because Li is not expected to come to Canton.

JAPANESE TRADE IN ARGENTINA.

COMPETITION WITH GERMANY.

An interesting statement from Buenos

Aires concerning the situation of trade and industry in Argentina, has been published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and represents the first correspondence that has reached that newspaper since the abolition of the British censorship. The communication refers not only to Argentine industrial development, but also to the growth of American and Japanese competition.

The correspondent states that German trade, and particularly the big houses, have been able to continue their business during the war, but only to a limited extent. They have known how to adapt themselves to circumstances, and have, in part, done very well. The absence of Germany in the market has, in the first place, favoured North American trade, and the United States have scored immense success in the import trade. The representatives of North American houses have started business everywhere and supplied the market with many articles in great abundance. In trade circles in Buenos Aires, however, the correspondent remarks that the method of North American deliveries is not liked. Both the terms of payment and the quality and the frequent non-observance of the time for delivery have given grounds for complaints. Nevertheless, it appears that an improvement has taken place recently in adapting articles to the requirements of the market. The two large American banks established in Buenos Aires are facilitating business and contributing to the creation of credit.

The Japanese have gained a footing in Argentina. They have imitated German manufacturers in an inferior style and are underselling North American competitors in textile goods, electrical articles and paper goods to a considerable extent. The Japanese Bank in Buenos Aires is making great efforts to promote trade between the two countries.

The scarcity of European goods has resulted in a great development of various branches of industry in Argentina. For instance, electrical motors and other electrical appliances are now made in the country; new textile factories have been erected; the glass and leather industries have made great progress, and large cement works have been established. Notwithstanding these developments, a great scarcity of goods has existed, and has only been relieved recently by considerable deliveries from the United States and Japan and England. At present there is still an actual shortage of iron and steel and coal, timber and other building materials, dyes and various chemical and pharmaceutical products and certain kinds of iron ware. For all these products, the correspondent concludes, German industry will have a good market.

The exports of United States farms range from 80 to 100 per cent. above peace prices and Germany should easily be able to compete, having regard to the German rate of exchange.

CZECHS REFUSE TO SUPPORT

REIGN OF TERROR.

EXPOSE LAWLESSNESS AND DESPOTISM IN SIBERIA.

A memorandum, which has been delivered to the Allied representatives stating the Czechoslovak views on the present Siberian situation, says, "The unbearable conditions cause us to ask the Allies to consider means for giving us safe conduct to the Motherland, which the Allies have approved. The Czechs were prepared to guard the railway in the sector selected for them and they have conscientiously fulfilled their task but now our guarding becomes impossible in virtue of its uselessness, also in consequence of the most primitive demands of justice and humanity. By guarding and maintaining order, our army is forced, against its convictions, to support a state of absolute despotism and unlawfulness which is reigning here under the protection of Czech arms. The deeds of the military authorities and the Czech Government Committee on Criminal Actions would stagger the entire world. Burning of villages, murder of peaceful inhabitants and shooting of hundreds of persons, with democratic convictions, also those suspected of political disloyalty, occur daily, and the responsibility for this, in the eyes of the world, will fall on us inasmuch as we possess sufficient strength to prevent such lawlessness. Thus our passiveness appears as a direct consequence of principles of neutrality and non-interference with Russian internal affairs. At the same time it causes us to appear as participants in the crimes that are being perpetrated, as the result of our observing absolute neutrality. In bringing these enormities to the notice of the Allies, whose true ally the Czechoslovak nation has been, it is considered necessary to use all means to make known to the people of the world the tragic situation in which the Czech army is placed and the causes of such. We do not see any other way out than our immediate return to the Motherland or our investment with the rights of free action in order that we may terminate lawlessness and crime."

The memorandum is signed by Dr. Jirsa, the newly appointed plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic who replaced Mr. Bohdan Pavlu, whose recall to Prague was demanded by 50,000 Czech soldiers because he was considered reactionary and listened only to the pleas of the Kolchak party. The Czechs have guarded Irkutsk and Omsk since March, when the Inter-Allied agreement was signed. Great importance was attached to the memorandum which was to be officially considered at a meeting of the Inter-Allied Railway Board at Omsk on November 17th.

PRIME MINISTER AND NATIONALISATION.

REPLY TO MINERS.

The official report of the conference on

October 10th, at 10, Downing-street, between the Prime Minister and a deputation representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the executive of the Miners' Federation has been issued. In conformity with a resolution of the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow, the deputation requested the Prime Minister to carry out the recommendations of the majority report of the Sankey Commission relative to the nationalisation of the mines, but Mr. Lloyd George would not deviate from the policy he announced upon the adjournment of the House of Commons.

Towards the close of a discussion which had lasted nearly four hours the Prime Minister restated the Government's decision in the following terms:—
We have come definitely to the conclusion that we cannot see our way to advise Parliament to pass a measure for taking over, as a business of the State, the management of the mines of this country.

He also announced that the Government abided by the other proposals:—
1.—To buy out all the mineral royalties of the United Kingdom and to nationalise the coal deposits.
2.—To make a deduction out of the compensation paid, to raise funds for improving the miners' conditions of life.
3.—To take powers to give the miner an effective voice in the control of the industry by means of a Pit Committee; and, if the unification scheme is adopted, by means of representation on the district boards.

In relation to the second proposal, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government would introduce a bill during the autumn session. Mr. Smilie, the president of the Miners' Federation, had intimated that the Government's unification proposals were unacceptable to the men because they would merely strengthen the hands of the capitalist. The Prime Minister pointed out in reply that the scheme would give the men direct representation upon the board of directors. He expressed himself at a loss to understand how such an arrangement would strengthen the purely capitalist side, and added: "I think labour is throwing away a great opportunity of having an effective voice in the control of its own industry."

A POLITICAL ISSUE.

Upon the main question of nationalisation

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was an experimenter, and he had not tried on any great scale in any part of the world. He added: "It is a great economic question, which affects the industrial life of the nation in all its branches."

It is also a great political issue, and, like every other political issue, it must be decided by the nation as a whole. It cannot be decided by any part of the nation which does not constitute a majority of the nation.

The Prime Minister pointed out that twenty years ago the agitation of the miners aimed at the nationalisation of minerals and mining royalties, and not at the control of the mines, and he further reminded the deputation that their present claim was scarcely in accord with the desire of the younger miners of to-day, who favour the "guild" theory, or "trade unionism," which would make the mines the property of the miners as distinct from the property of the nation.

Replying to the suggestion that the Government had pledged themselves to carry out the recommendations of the Sankey report, the Premier asserted that nothing which could be quoted against him or his colleagues could be regarded as a pledge that the Government would adopt the proposals of the Commission. To say that the question was referred to Mr. Justice Sankey for him to give a verdict or a judgment upon it which the Government was bound to accept was a doctrine of so sweeping a character that he could not imagine anyone with a sense of responsibility accepting it; it would amount to a claim that Parliament should abdicate its functions to a private one member of the Commission. Mr. Lloyd George alluded pointedly to the unusual course adopted by certain members of the Commission when they entered the witness-box and then returned to the Bench; and referred to the recent railway strike as a telling reply to Mr. Justice Sankey's chief argument, in favour of nationalisation—that it would encourage industrial peace. "There never was a more unfortunate moment for pressing for nationalisation," he said, "than the present one."

Dealing with the alleged merits of nationalisation, the Prime Minister agreed that expense would be saved by unification—an end which would be effected by the Government's proposals—but there would be no saving in wages. "You cannot point to a class," he said, "who men work better for the State than they do for syndicates," and he quoted in support of his contention the privately-owned mines of America, with whose output that of the British mines compares so unfavourably. Output and economy of working had a direct connection with the price of coal, which, Mr. Lloyd George said, was now a menace to industry. He added: "I do not see how nationalisation is going to reduce the price of coal given to those who are concerned in the industry."

At the close of the Prime Minister's reply Mr. Smilie said he had not mentioned the safety of the mines from first to last.

Mr. Lloyd George repudiated this assertion with some heat, and drew attention to the Government's decision to give the miners an effective voice in the control of the industry by means of pit committees.

NO MORE KAISER ANECDOTES.

Herr Kautsch, the Prussian Minister

of Education, has ordered that when the school books are reprinted all portraits of the ex-Kaiser and his family shall be eliminated, as their only object was the glorification of the dynasty and the glorification of the old State idea. The reading matter dealing with the Imperial family, which consists chiefly of anecdotes followed with the same object, must also be removed.

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Entrance to Dance Room \$2.
Hotel Residents \$1.
J. H. TAGGART
Manager. [1639]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

To-morrow
(Thursday), December 11th.
Dance Tickets 50 cents each.

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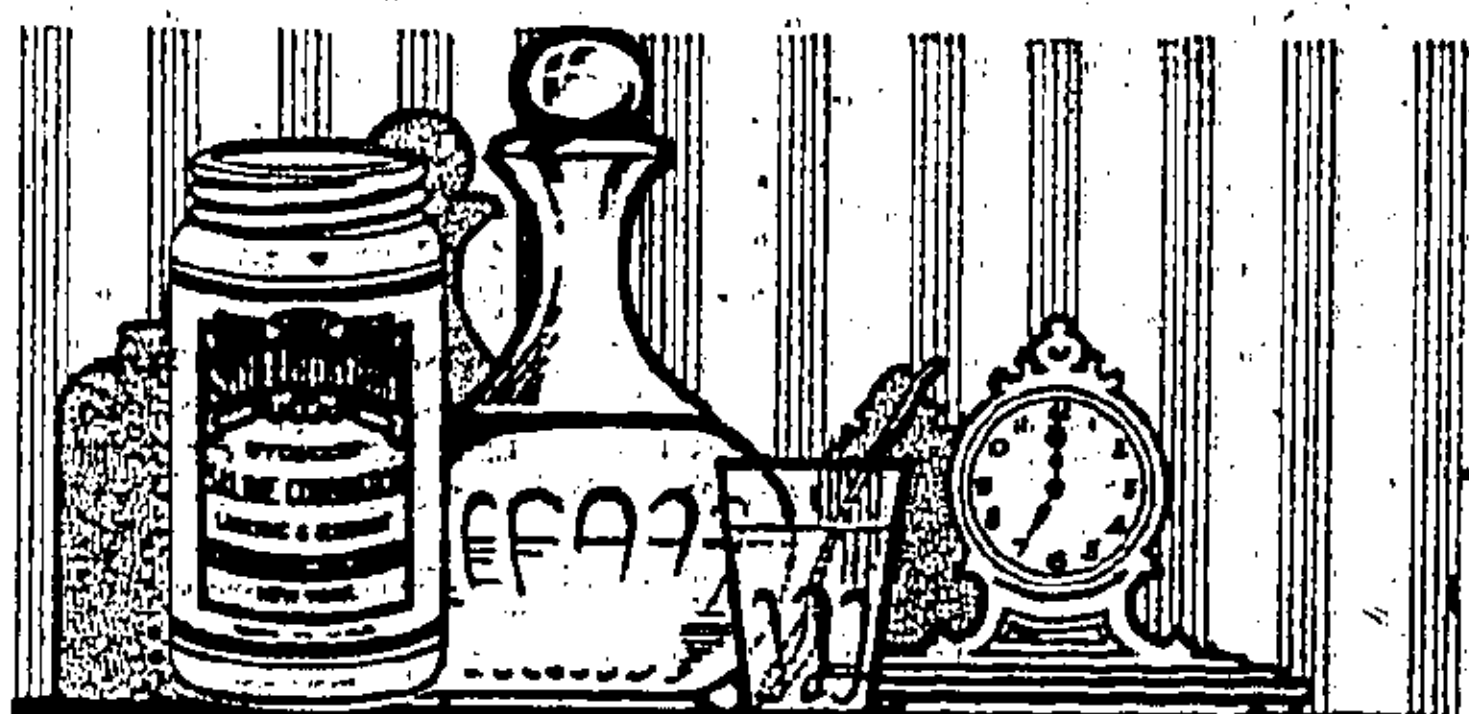
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Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brains & Nerves. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

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ORDINARY MILK is not always pure;
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
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HORLICK'S is pure and clean and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often sours;
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted;
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MONKEYING WITH GLANDS RISKS WE RUN WITH BANDAR-LONGEVITY.

Not content with dabbling in monkey glands, Dr. Voronoff now claims to remove wrinkles (writes Howel Evans in the Express). Good for the doctor! All the same, I don't quite like his monkey-gland-live-for-ever business.

It appears that all that is necessary is to procure a monkey, cut something out of him—a gland I think it is called—stick it into yourself, and there you are—live for ever!

I don't know whether you give the monkey anything in exchange for his gland, such as a gony toe, or anything like that. But it does seem fair that he should have something.

It is not made quite clear how long the gland cure has to work before it gives you back your youth. It would be rather sickening if, just after you have been glanded and told you must lay up for six months, you were out in an attack of flu, which, of course, would be good money, and good gland, wasted, with no chance of your relatives getting the money back.

GRAFTING GRANDPA.

But I suppose you would have to take risks if you wanted to drop back from seventy-one to twenty-four. I give those ages as speculative, for I don't know how far the gland would pop you back on the path of years. There should, I think, be glands of graded strength. It would be rather awkward if grandpa of eighty-two, who had been in seclusion for some time (while the gland was at work), were suddenly to nip out through the French windows on the tennis lawn, and bag the prettiest girl as partner for the afternoon. These old boys know how to treat women, and all the sweet seventeens would be after eighty-two, who could play such a rattling good game of tennis. Grandpa ought to be put back to sixty and no further.

Give all the old fellows their youth again, with their knowledge of the world, and where would the real youngsters be? Out in the road, trying to get run over, for there wouldn't be a penny or an opening for them anywhere. The old ones would scoop in everything good that was going.

Ar—this is a very delicate matter—what about the women?

My dear young girls, you'd be ruined for life!

Imagine a wise old thing of seventy-three, who, perhaps, had been twice married, set loose among men again, with the vitality of twenty-five! Her accumulated knowledge of men, and the acquired tact and wisdom of years, would get her fourteen proposals, in spite of white hair, in the first week of rejuvenation. And the pretty young things, who had got no further in life than the first ball, and perhaps a hand-hold in the cinema, would be in the Black Forest of oblivion, weeping their eyes out with jealousy and envy.

Girls! It's up to you to squash this deadly suggestion of reviving youth before it comes into real effect.

Boys! Do your duty!

There is also a point which I think wants clearing up.

Would the influence of the monkey intrude itself into the person glanded?

I have an aged relative, a clergyman, for whom I would gladly head a subscription list for him to be operated on.

But it would be rather startling if, on the first Sunday after the operation and cure, one saw the aged rector spring from the pulpit to the electroliner, there to hang with one hand, gibbering, and, perhaps—well, you know what monkeys are!

On the other hand, I have another relative, not too old—about sixty-five—who already is rather like the gorilla in the first cage to the right in the Zoo.

He is rather an unpleasant person (the professor, as well as the gorilla), with heaps of money. He sits on the boards of companies and things, and is generally disliked. It would be rather interesting if he upset a shareholders' meeting by suddenly springing out of the window and taking a little stroll along the telegraph wires. But out of that might come good. A lunacy inquiry would, of course, ensue, and I should apply to be made trustee of his estate. I believe the fees are quite good.

Other instances of the dangers of suddenly rejuvenating our elders will occur to all of you, and, personally, I don't approve of the idea at all.

Of course, I shouldn't mind going back a few years myself, but that's quite a different thing.

And as lots of people will think like that, I dare say the professor will have some support.

MODERN DRESS A BAR TO MATRIMONY.

The modern dress is a bar to matrimony for women, is the opinion of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, world famous evangelist. "Many girls think that men can be won by the flesh. But men are too sensible. They are not going to marry girls who go about half naked," says Dr. Meyer. "Men may flirt with a girl who goes to extremes in these fashions, but he will not marry her."

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S GRATITUDE.

Belgian children, now back in their own country, have written thanking the London Education Authority for the education they received at the temporary school established for such young exiles in the disused workhouse in Poland House, off Oxford Street, and carried on from October, 1914, until last June. They have been helped, they say, to find good positions on their return home.

HONGKONG FUND FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

PANSY DAY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

Street Sale of Pansies in the Morning.

GRAND MASKED BALL

at Volunteer Headquarters, Garden Road,
at 9 p.m.

Admission \$5.00 including

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

Prizes will be given for the most original dominoes.

CABARET

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

at Volunteer Headquarters

TEA, TOMBOLA, THE "EVERYTHING" STALL
and the "EVERYTHING ELSE" STALL.

Also continuous

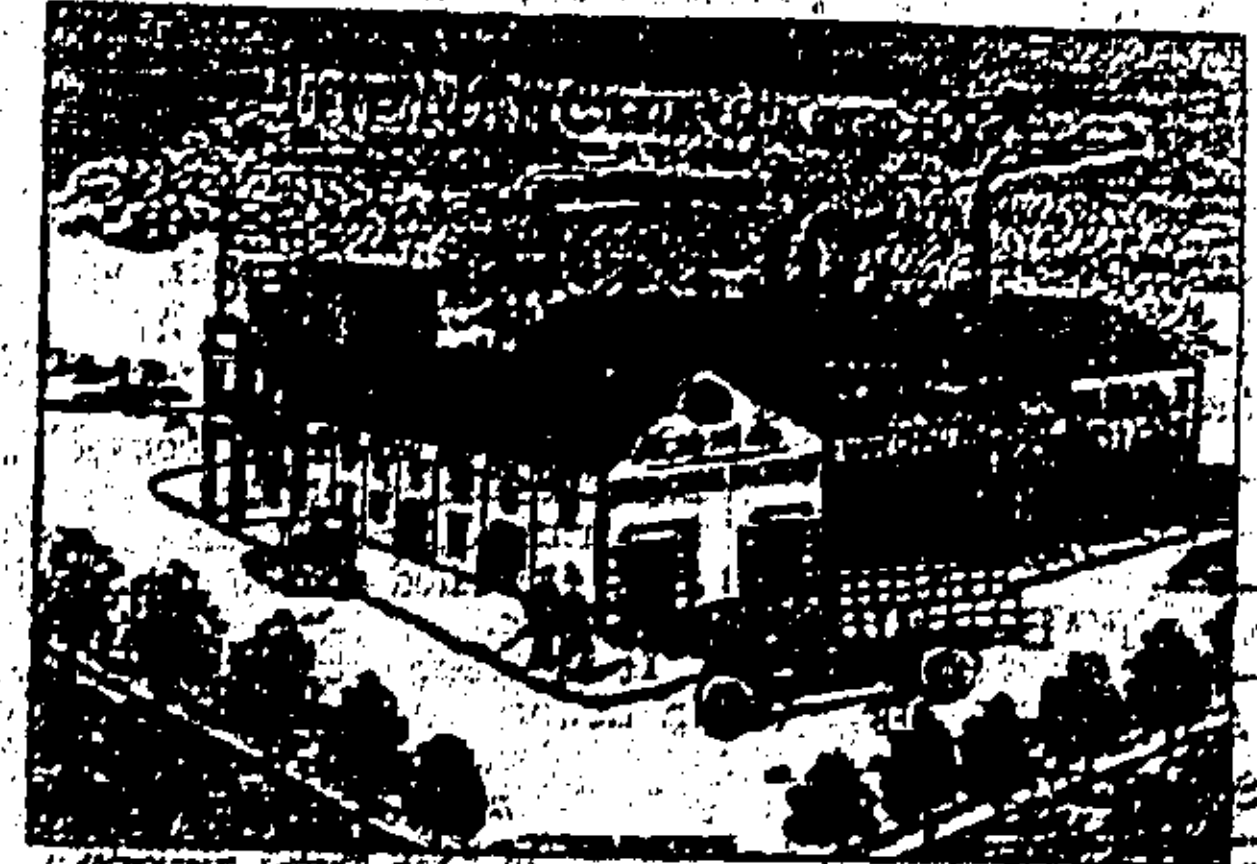
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

December 8th.
Satuki Maru, Japanese str., 1,290 tons, Capt. Yabuta, from Ching-wan-tao, with a cargo of coal.—Dodwell & Co.
Yuchyo Maru, Japanese str., 780 tons, Capt. Mochisada, from Ching-wan-tao, with a cargo of coal.—Dodwell & Co.
 December 9th.
Harri Maru, Japanese str., 2,346 tons, Capt. Tajiri, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
Fushimi Maru, Japanese str., 10,929 tons, Capt. Iriyama, from Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Haiyang, British str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Pasmore, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.
Muroran Maru, Japanese str., 3,283 tons, Capt. Yamada, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Muroto Maru, Japanese str., 2,346 tons, Capt. Takeno, from Kure, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.
Phuampenh, British str., 1,085 tons, Capt. Hamilton, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice. Wo Fat.
Sodegaura Maru, Japanese str., 731 tons, Capt. Katsunuma, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.
Totomi Maru, Japanese str., 3,356 tons, Capt. Akiyoshi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Wytherville, American str., 3,069 tons, Capt. Radick, from New York, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Tei Maru, Japanese str., 2,624 tons, Capt. Nishikawa, from Muroran, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.

CLEARANCES

December 8th.
Anashua Maru, for Keelung.
Chefoo, for Canton.
Chuen On, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Fau Sang, for Wuhu.
Fumi Maru, for Takao.
Haihow, for Shanghai.
Haiyang, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Hung Sang, for Shanghai.
Kanchow, for Singapore.
Kwang Tai, for Canton.
Sin Lick, for Shanmei.
Tatoune, for Swatow.
Tra-nu Munier, for Vladivostok.
Tyndareus, for Vancouver.
Unnam Maru, for Saigon.
Wu Sang, for Canton.
Ying Chou, for Shanghai.
 December 7th.
Daitoku Maru, for Keelung.
Penang Maru, for Kobe.
Toku Maru, for New York.
 December 8th.
Asia Maru, for Kobe.
Canton Maru, for Haiphong.
Changchow, for Bangkok.
Chihli, for Canton.
Etikon, for Seattle.
E Sang, for Shanghai.
Haitan, for Singapore.
Haihow, for Wuhu.
Kanado Maru, for Bombay.
Kwang Lee, for Dairen.
Kwang Sang, for Canton.
Lai Sang, for Kobe.
Nam Wan, for Haibow.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Slavie Prince, for New York.
Sui Yang, for Shanghai.
Yuet Shang, for Swatow.
 December 9th.
Cheong Shing, for Wei-hai-wei.
Haiphong, for Canton.
Haiphong, for Foochow.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Hosei Maru, for Hongay.
Hsin Chang, for Shanghai.
Kaiping, for Haiphong.
Liangchow, for Singapore.
Muroto, for Hongay.
Nanking Maru, for Kobe.
Satuki Maru, for Canton.
Tjikini, for Batavia.
Totomi Maru, for Bombay.
Wing Hung, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Wing Ping, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Yuchyo Maru, for Canton.
Victoria, for Melbourne.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Fife* left Yokohama on December 8th, and is due here on December 15th.
 The s.s. *Methven* left Singapore on December 14th, and is due here on December 21st.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED WILL LEAVE	FOR
		ON OR ABOUT	ON OR ABOUT
TJILEBOET	JAVA	10th Dec.	—
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	13th Dec.	19th Dec. SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM	JAPAN	26th Dec.	2nd Jan. JAVA

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For s.s. *Fushimi Maru*, on December 9th:—Miss G. Elliott, Mr. E. Poirard, Mr. S. L. Coward, Mr. A. C. Spencer, Mr. C. E. Whaler, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sutcliffe, Capt. and Mrs. F. Mooney, Miss W. F. Barnes, Miss L. Ramsay, Mr. W. F. Bridges, Miss L. Heck, Mr. S. Dawson, Mrs. Isabel Pooley, Mrs. C. Gibbs, Mr. A. W. Gibson, Miss V. I. Sutcliffe, Mr. K. Maejima, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Barks, Mr. W. B. Kanon, Mr. E. M. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ganaway, Miss M. Gibbs, Mr. D. M. Springer, Mr. J. G. Juergem, Mr. J. E. Harris, Jr., Mr. R. C. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pustau, Mrs. V. Monro, Mr. F. L. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hassan.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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Hongkong, December 4th, 1919. [1623]

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"DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about DECEMBER 10th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

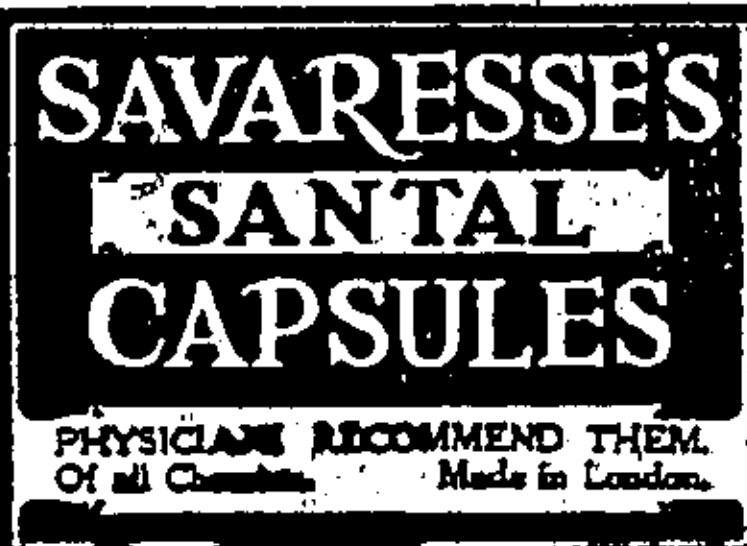
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 KATORI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Dec., at Noon.
 SADO MARU ... Friday, 26th Dec., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Middle of Jan.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 4th January.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th December.
 BWAH-WU ... Middle of December.

CALCUTTA & BANGCOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 8th Dec.
 KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 29th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 KAIFUKU MARU (Kobe only) ... Tuesday, 16th December.
 TOKO MARU No. 2 ... Friday, 26th December.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam H'burg etc.)

TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Wednesday, 10th Dec.
 DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) ... Sunday, 28th Dec.
 PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Beginning of January.

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1920
 S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Feb. 25th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S.	Sails from San Francisco	Due to sail from Hongkong
S.S. "WEST LINSHIP"	Oct. 25th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919
S.S. "WEST CADDOA"	Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919
S.S. "WEST CONOR"	Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 26th, 1919
S.S. "WEST VACA"	Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 3rd, 1920
S.S. "WEST RADOB"	Nov. 20th, 1919	Jan. 11th, 1920
S.S. "WEST NERIS"	Dec. 28th, 1919	Feb. 15th, 1920

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Thurs. 11th Dec. 8 P.M.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TANRANG" ... Fri. 12th Dec. 8 A.M.
 MANILA ... "LONGRANG" ... Fri. 12th Dec. 3 P.M.
 KOBE ... "KUMSANG" ... Sat. 13th Dec. 5 P.M.
 SHANGHAI ... "CHUPHANG" ... Sun. 14th Dec. 8 P.M.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "CHAKSANG" ... Sun. 14th Dec. 9 P.M.
 KOBE ... "YASHSANG" ... Wed. 17th Dec. 4 P.M.
 BANDARAN ... "HINSANG" ... Sat. 20th Dec. Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe & Yokohama)

From Hongkong to Vancouver

Steamers

Steamers	From Hongkong	To Vancouver
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Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
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Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
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Monteagle	Jan. 8	Jan. 27
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Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
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Empress of Japan	Mar. 10	Mar. 31
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Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
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Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
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Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
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Empress of Japan	May 5	May 23
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Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
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Monteagle	May 29	June 22
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Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
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Empress of Japan	June 30	July 21
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Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
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Passenger Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.
 Empress of Russia: 16,350 Tons Reg. Gold, 604 Tons Reg. Gold, 2485.
 Empress of Japan: 16,350 Tons Reg. Gold, 604 Tons Reg. Gold, 2485.
 Empress of Asia: 16,350 Tons Reg. Gold, 604 Tons Reg. Gold, 2485.
 Empress of Russia: 16,350 Tons Reg. Gold, 604 Tons Reg. Gold, 2485.

For Fares and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 712. Cable Address: GACAN PAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	January 10th	January 18th
"CHANGBAI"	January 26th	February 3rd

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1425]

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
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"GLENAMOY"	31st Dec.
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"GLENNAVY"	31st Dec.
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HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
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"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	10th December	LONDON & ANTWERP
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"GLENAPP"	27th December	LONDON
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"GLENAMOY"	About 10th January	GENOA & ANTWERP
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"GLENSELEY"	5th January	LONDON
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"GLENNAVY"	18th January	GENOA
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"GLENSTRAE"	8th February	LONDON
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Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Caretakers of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 22.

[17]

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiya

2844, 3333.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. M. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

[1400]

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal
S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about end of January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(RUBINMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... 23rd December.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 11th Dec. Noon.
MANILA, Cebu & Loloilo ... "TAKING" ... On 13th Dec. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE ... "TEAN" ... On 14th Dec. Dlight.
SWATOW and HANGKOW ... "KUCHOW" ... On 15th Dec. 9 A.M.
HONGKOW, RAHBOI & HAIPOH ... "KALFONG" ... On 16th Dec. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 12th Dec. at 1 P.M.
QUINCEBAUGH ... Capt. J. Medina ... TUESDAY, 18th Dec. at Noon.
HAIKONG ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 19th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez or Panama ... 5th Jan.
"ATREUS" ... via Suez or Panama ... 25th Jan.
"ARISTO" ... via Suez ... 10th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REES & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

AFRICA AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	3,500	18th Dec.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	18th Dec.	MASSILLAS & Lyons direct.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th Dec.	Do.
"KASGAR"	9,000	29th Dec.	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,300	23rd Dec.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,400	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,400	11th Feb.	Do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,000	15th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	5,500	25th Dec.	Shanghai.
"SOMALI"	—	26th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes meaning not more than 5th x 1th. It will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
* Freight only.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"ELDRIDGE"	...	About Dec. 16th.
"IDA"	...	About Dec. 24th.
"EDMORE"	...	About Dec. 28th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About Jan. 5th.
"ICONIUM"	...	About Jan. 20th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	...	About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"WABAN"	...	About Dec. 18th.
"WAWALONA"	...	About Dec. 29th.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Macao.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL about JANUARY 8th, 1920.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 11th (from Yokohama)
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 23rd (from Yokohama)
PENNSIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd
ROBEA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 8th 1920.
YOKO MARU	15,500	Mar. 13th
SEIYO MARU	14,400	May, 11th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. Information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, SOERABAYA, YOKOHAMA	"FORTIOS" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Jan 1920
"AMAZONE"	... 10,000	On or about 26th Jan.

MASSILLAS via HANGHONG SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 15th Dec.
"ANDRE LEON"	... 22,000	On or about 26th Dec.

SHANGHAI ... "SCHAEFFHORST" (Chartered) On or about 26th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailing, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU"	Tuesday, 16th December
"BORNEO MARU"	End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Wednesday, 17th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd January.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Maji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers, and will arrive at and depart from the O.R.E. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KANO MARU" ... Sunday, 14th December.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ESOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th December

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	18th Jan. 1920.	"CHINA"	Jan. 21st, 1920.	"NILE"	Dec. 20th.
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[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service]

O. H. BITTLE, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 Hong Street, Tel. 1943.

